



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Plates, including 100 Photographs, Colored Frontispiece, and Index. 1908. 10s. 6d.

Vol. V. Zoology. Parts 1-13.—Invertebrates, by Prof. J. A. Thomson, J. Ritchie, Sir Charles Eliot, James Murray, and others. viii and 313 pp., and 36 Plates. 1909. 23s. 6d. The Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory, Edinburgh.

The scientific results of the *Scotia* Antarctic Expedition, 1902-4, commanded by Dr. William S. Bruce, were of the highest value, and the scientific workers who are especially interested in one or another of these reports are glad to see that they are being produced in a series of fine volumes worthy of their importance.

The first of them to appear in book form is the first three Parts of Vol. 2 containing the meteorological, magnetic and tidal results of the expedition. Most of the volume is devoted to the meteorological results, and, as the expedition was particularly strong in meteorology, with Mr. Robert C. Mossman in charge of the department, this feature of the work has special value. The tables, meteorological log and discussion of the results occupy 306 pp., and the report gives full details of the various phases treated. Mr. Mossman contributes a number of pages of notes on the magnetic observations which are discussed by Dr. Charles Chree, who has testified to the excellence of Mr. Mossman's work in this department, though the expedition had not been fitted out to carry on magnetic researches. The tidal results are discussed by Prof. G. H. Darwin, who speaks of them as very valuable as relating to a very great expanse of sea uninterrupted by land.

Vol. IV, Part 1, gives the Zoological Log of the expedition and it illustrates the value of the practice, upon which Dr. Bruce insisted, on this expedition, of making immediate records of everything of scientific value. The log is a field notebook of the natural history of the voyage, a faithful record of the life observed, and helps to fill in the picture of the Antarctic regions.

Zoology is treated in Vol. 5, which is devoted to the Invertebrates. The various collections were placed in the hands of specialists and the scientists of France, England, Germany and Ireland collaborated with those of Scotland in the production of this handsome volume. Most of the papers relate to new species and other matters that have comparatively little geographical interest. Dr. Koehler of Lyons, in his paper on the Echinoderms (except the Holothurians) emphasizes the great value of the results of the *Scotia* expedition from the point of view of deep-sea work. "The naturalists of the *Scotia* were the first to do deep-sea dredging in high southern latitudes and the results show how much there is still to be done in the working out of the fauna of these seas."

The volumes, which are edited by Dr. Bruce, have many illustrations and a number of maps. A fine series of plates in Vol. IV is given to the many phases of animal life that were observed in the Antarctic.

A Junior Course of Comparative Geography. New Edition. By P. H. l'Estrange. viii and 384 pp., 142 pp. of Maps, and 146 Pictures and Diagrams. George Philip & Son, Ltd., London, No date. 3s. 6d.

The new edition appears in much enlarged form, but the general plan and the order of chapters are unchanged.

It is a volume for children in the upper grammar grades, as we would say,

dealing with the principles of physical geography and with the general geography of the several continents. The elements of physical geography are first organized and text, illustrations and maps are then applied, first to the interpretation of the British Isles, then to Europe, North America and Asia, to Central and South America and Africa, and finally to the British Empire. By this plan continents which have many similarities are treated together, so that comparisons are readily possible, and the home country is studied first and last, thereby giving the pupils a better understanding of their own empire than they have of any other part of the world.

The black and white physical, political and economic maps are the most prominent feature of the book and give a basis for the excellent map questions and exercises with which the volume is liberally provided. The method of procedure is excellent and good results ought to be secured by any well-equipped teacher who uses the plan intelligently. The text is in some cases meagre and does not fully supplement the map questions. For American teachers the book is suggestive for its plan and its exercises, many of which could be readily adapted to the study of the more attractive and clear maps in our school texts.

R. E. DODGE.

Madeira: Old and New. By W. H. Koebel. xi and 216 pp., many Illustrations from Photographs by Miss M. Cossart, and Maps. Francis Griffiths, London, 1909. 10s. 6d.

An interesting though somewhat discursive account of a fascinating country. The earlier portion of the volume deals with the history of Madeira, which helps us to understand some of the persistent habits and customs of the people as well as their mental point of view. The later and larger portion of the volume deals with the present conditions in Madeira, with especial emphasis of the scenery, methods of transportation, religious fiestas, the industries and the development of Madeira as a tourist resort. One chapter is devoted particularly to hints for tourists.

The history of the alternation of wine and sugar as the leading agricultural crops of the country, is considered in some detail with the reasons therefor. Three times in the last century, the vine has been cultivated, and the climate and soil seem to make it the natural crop of the region. The description of the irrigation and water supply system as now seen in the ever-present "levadas" is very interesting, as showing how early some of the modern systems of water carriage were developed in spite of engineering difficulties and the lack of engineering skill.

The chapter on the climate gives the impression that Madeira is a winter paradise more attractive than the Riviera. The average annual range of temperature is only 6°, but in the winter months the higher portions of the islands are very frequently cloud-covered and depressing. The warm, dust-bringing, easterly wind, known as the "leste," is a striking feature, and its disastrous effects on the vegetation and on animal life are very great. In spite of these periodic invasions of dust, Madeira is in general dustless and clear.

The book reads well, the illustrations are numerous and good, but poorly placed in the text. The volume as a whole is a popular tale, told from a good knowledge of facts of geography, history and present life. The story is well told, but would have been more effectively presented if a more adequate map had been included.

R. E. DODGE.